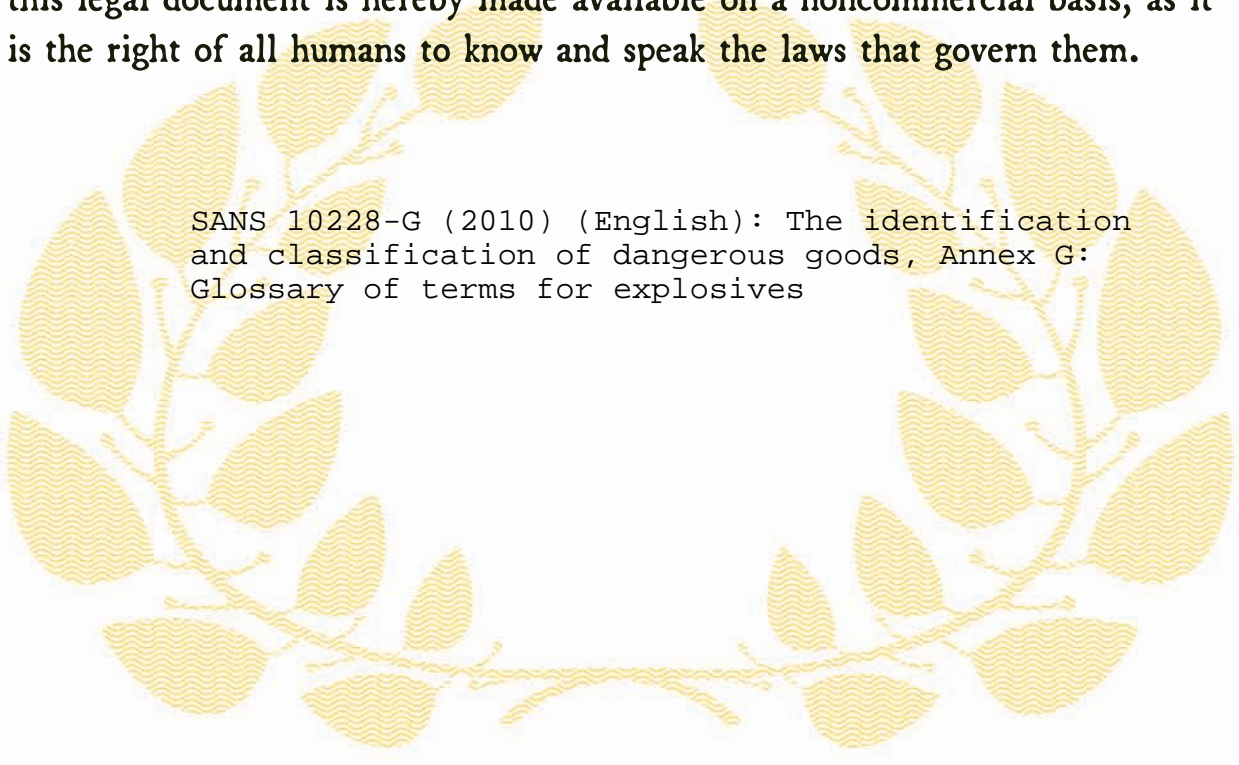




Republic of South Africa

EDICT OF GOVERNMENT

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SANS 10228-G (2010) (English): The identification and classification of dangerous goods, Annex G: Glossary of terms for explosives



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Annex G

(informative)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

FOR

EXPLOSIVES

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Annex G

(informative)

Glossary of terms for explosives

AIR-BAG INFLATORS, PYROTECHNIC or AIR-BAG MODULES, PYROTECHNIC or SEAT-BELT PRETENSIONERS, PYROTECHNIC

Articles containing pyrotechnical substances and used as life-saving vehicle air bags or seat belts.

Ammunition

Generic term related mainly to articles of military application that consist of all kinds of bombs, grenades, rockets, mines, projectiles and other similar devices or contrivances.

AMMUNITION, ILLUMINATING with or without burster, expelling charge or propelling charge

Ammunition designed to produce a single source of intense light for lighting up an area. The term includes illuminating cartridges, grenades and projectiles, and illuminating and target-identification bombs.

The term excludes the following articles that are listed separately in this annex:

CARTRIDGES, SIGNAL;

FLARES, AERIAL;

FLARES, SURFACE;

SIGNAL DEVICES, HAND; and

SIGNALS, DISTRESS.

AMMUNITION, INCENDIARY

Ammunition that contains an incendiary substance which can be a solid, a liquid or a gel, including white phosphorus. Except when the composition is an explosive per se, it can also contain one or more of the following: a propelling charge with primer and igniter charge; a fuze with burster or expelling charge.

The term includes:

AMMUNITION, INCENDIARY, liquid or gel, with burster, expelling charge or propelling charge,

AMMUNITION, INCENDIARY with or without burster, expelling charge or propelling charge, and

AMMUNITION, INCENDIARY, WHITE PHOSPHORUS with burster, expelling charge or propelling charge.

SANS 10228:2010

Edition 5

AMMUNITION, PRACTICE

Ammunition without a main bursting charge, and that contains a burster or an expelling charge. Normally this article also contains a fuze and a propelling charge.

The term excludes GRENADES, PRACTICE, which is listed separately in this annex.

AMMUNITION, PROOF

Ammunition that contains pyrotechnical substances, used to test the performance or strength of new ammunition, weapon components or assemblies.

AMMUNITION, SMOKE

Ammunition that contains a smoke producing substance, such as

- a) a chlorosulfonic acid mixture, titanium tetrachloride or white phosphorus, or
- b) a smoke-producing pyrotechnic composition based on hexachloroethane or red phosphorus.

Except when the substance is an explosive per se, the ammunition can also contain one (or more) of a propelling charge with primer and igniter charge, and a fuze with burster or expelling charge.

The term includes

AMMUNITION, SMOKE, with or without burster, expelling charge or propelling charge, and

AMMUNITION, SMOKE, WHITE PHOSPHORUS with burster, expelling charge or propelling charge.

AMMUNITION, TEAR-PRODUCING with burster, expelling charge or propelling charge

Ammunition containing a tear-producing substance and one or more of the following: a pyrotechnic substance; a propelling charge with primer and igniter charge; a fuze with burster or expelling charge.

AMMUNITION, TOXIC with burster, expelling charge or propelling charge

Ammunition containing a toxic agent and one or more of the following: a pyrotechnic substance; a propelling charge with primer and igniter charge; a fuze with burster or expelling charge.

ARTICLES, EXPLOSIVE, EXTREMELY INSENSITIVE (ARTICLES, EEI)

Articles that contain only extremely insensitive detonating substances and which demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation under normal conditions of transport, and which have passed test series 7 of part I of the United Nations' *Manual of tests and criteria*.

ARTICLES, PYROPHORIC

Articles that contain a pyrophoric substance that is capable of spontaneous ignition when exposed to air, and an explosive substance or component. The term excludes articles containing white phosphorus.

ARTICLES, PYROTECHNIC for technical purposes

Articles that contain pyrotechnic substances and that are used for technical purposes such as heat generation, gas generation and theatrical effects.

The term excludes the following articles that are listed separately in this annex:

CARTRIDGES, SIGNAL;

CUTTERS, CABLE, EXPLOSIVE;

FIREWORKS;

FLARES, AERIAL;

FLARES, SURFACE;

RELEASE DEVICES, EXPLOSIVE;

RIVETS, EXPLOSIVE;

SIGNAL DEVICES, HAND;

SIGNALS, DISTRESS;

SIGNALS, RAILWAY TRACK, EXPLOSIVE; and

SIGNALS, SMOKE.

BLACK POWDER (GUNPOWDER)

Substance that consists of an intimate mixture of charcoal or other carbon, and either potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate, with or without sulfur. It can be in the form of meal or granules, or it can be compressed or pelletized.

Bombs

Explosive articles intended to be dropped from aircraft. They can contain a flammable liquid with bursting charge, a photo-flash composition or a bursting charge.

The term excludes torpedoes (aerial) but includes

BOMBS, PHOTO-FLASH,

BOMBS with bursting charge, and

BOMBS WITH FLAMMABLE LIQUID with bursting charge.

BOOSTERS

Articles consisting of a charges of detonating explosive with, or without, a means of initiation. Boosters are used to increase the initiating power of detonators or detonator cord.

SANS 10228:2010

Edition 5

BURSTERS, explosive

Articles that consist of a small charge of explosive used to open projectiles, or other ammunition, in order to disperse their contents.

Cartridges, blank

Articles that consist of a cartridge case with a centre or rim fire primer, and confined charge of smokeless or black powder, but no projectile. Blank cartridges are used for training, saluting, or in starter pistols.

CARTRIDGES, FLASH

Articles that consist of a casing, a primer and flash powder, all assembled in one piece ready for firing.

Cartridges for weapons

Cartridges for weapons consist of:

- a) fixed (assembled) or semi-fixed (partially-assembled) ammunition designed to be fired from weapons. Each cartridge includes all the components necessary for the weapon to function once. The name and description shall be used for small arms cartridges that cannot be described as CARTRIDGES, SMALL ARMS. Separate loading ammunition is included under this name and description when the propelling charge and the projectile are packed together (see also "Cartridges, blank"); and
- b) incendiary, smoke, toxic and tear-producing cartridges are described in this annex under AMMUNITION, INCENDIARY.

CARTRIDGES FOR WEAPONS, INERT PROJECTILE

A projectile without bursting charge, but with a propelling charge. The presence of a tracer can be disregarded for classification purposes, provided that the predominant hazard is that of a propelling charge.

CARTRIDGES, OIL WELL

Articles that consist of a thin casing made of fibre, metal or other material. Such articles contain only propellants which project a hardened projectile. CHARGES, SHAPED, are excluded from this term since they are listed separately in this annex.

CARTRIDGES, POWER DEVICE

Articles designed to accomplish mechanical actions. They consist of a casing with a charge of deflagrating explosive and a means of ignition. The gaseous products of the deflagration produce inflation, or linear or rotary motion, or activate diaphragms, valves or switches or project fastening devices, or extinguishing agents.

CARTRIDGES, SIGNAL

Articles designed to fire coloured flares or other signals from signal pistols, etc.

CARTRIDGES, SMALL ARMS

Ammunition that consists of a cartridge case, fitted with a centre or rim fire primer, and that contains both a propelling charge and a solid projectile. The cartridges are designed to be fired in weapons of calibre not larger than 19,1 mm. Shotgun cartridges of any calibre are included in this description.

The term excludes CARTRIDGES, SMALL ARMS, BLANK listed separately in B.2 and annex C, and some small arms cartridges that are listed under CARTRIDGES FOR WEAPONS, INERT PROJECTILE.

CASES, CARTRIDGE, EMPTY, WITH PRIMER

Articles that consist of a cartridge case made from metal, plastics or other non-flammable material, in which the only explosive component is the primer.

CASES, COMBUSTIBLE, EMPTY, WITHOUT PRIMER

Articles that consist of a cartridge case made partly or entirely from nitrocellulose.

Charges, bursting

Articles that consist of a charge of detonating explosive such as hexolite, octolite or plastics-bonded explosive, designed to produce effect by blast or fragmentation.

CHARGES, DEMOLITION

Articles that consist of a charge of detonating explosive in a casing made of fibreboard, plastics, metal or other material. Articles listed separately in this annex, for example, bombs and mines, are excluded from this term.

CHARGES, DEPTH

Articles designed to detonate under water and that consist of a charge of detonating explosive contained in a drum or projectile.

Charges, expelling

Charges of deflagrating explosive designed to eject the payload from the parent articles without damage.

CHARGES, EXPLOSIVE, COMMERCIAL without detonator

Articles that consist of a charge of detonating explosive without means of initiation, used for explosive welding, jointing, forming and other metallurgical processes.

CHARGES, PROPELLING

Articles that consist of a propellant charge in any physical form, with or without a casing and used as a component of rocket motors or for reducing the drag of projectiles.

SANS 10228:2010

Edition 5

CHARGES, PROPELLING FOR CANNON

Articles that consist of a propellant charge in any physical form, with or without a casing and are used in a cannon.

CHARGES, SHAPED, without detonator

Articles that consist of a casing that contains a charge of a detonating explosive with a cavity lined with rigid material, without means of initiation. The charges are designed to produce a powerful, penetrating jet effect.

CHARGES, SHAPED, FLEXIBLE, LINEAR

Articles that consist of a V-shaped core of a detonating explosive clad by a flexible metal sheath.

CHARGES, SUPPLEMENTARY, EXPLOSIVE

Articles that consist of a small removable booster used in the cavity of a projectile between the fuze and the bursting charge.

COMPONENTS, EXPLOSIVE TRAIN, N.O.S.

Articles that contain an explosive, so designed to transmit the detonation or deflagration within an explosive train.

CONTRIVANCES, WATER-ACTIVATED with burster, expelling charge or propelling charge

Articles, where the functioning depends on the physico-chemical reaction of their contents with water.

CORD, DETONATING, flexible

An article that consists of a core of detonating explosive enclosed in spun fabric and covered with plastics or other covering, unless the spun fabric is sift-proof.

CORD (FUSE), DETONATING, metal clad

An article that consists of a core of detonating explosive clad by a soft metal tube with or without protective covering. When the core contains a sufficiently small quantity of explosive, the words "MILD EFFECT" are added to the proper shipping name.

CORD, IGNITER

An article that consists of textile yarns covered with black powder, or another fast burning pyrotechnic composition, and of a flexible protective covering. Alternatively it can consist of black powder surrounded by a flexible woven fabric. The cord burns progressively along its length with an external flame and is used to transmit ignition from a device to a charge or a primer.

CUTTERS, CABLE, EXPLOSIVE

Knife-edged devices that are driven by a small charge of deflagrating explosive into an anvil.

DETONATOR ASSEMBLIES, NON-ELECTRIC for blasting

Non-electric detonators assembled with, and activated by, means such as a safety fuse, a shock tube, a flash tube or a detonating cord. The detonator assemblies can be of instantaneous design or they can incorporate delay elements. Detonating relays incorporating a detonating cord are included. Other detonating relays are included in DETONATORS, NON-ELECTRIC.

Detonators

Articles that consist of a small metal or plastics tube and that contains explosives such as lead azide, PETN (pentaerythritol tetranitrate), or combinations of explosives. Detonators are designed to start a detonator train. Detonators can be constructed to detonate instantaneously, or they can contain a delay element for example, detonating relays without detonating cord.

The term includes

DETONATORS FOR AMMUNITION, and

DETONATORS FOR BLASTING, both ELECTRIC and NON-ELECTRIC.

Entire load and total contents

"Entire load" and "total contents" refer to such a substantial proportion that the practical hazard shall be assessed by assuming simultaneous explosion of the whole of the explosive content of the load or of the package.

Explode

Verb used to indicate those explosive effects capable of endangering life, and property, and the environment through blast, heat and projection of missiles. The term encompasses both deflagration and detonation.

Explosion of the total contents

Term used in testing a single article, or package, or a small stack of articles or packages.

Explosive, blasting

Detonating explosive substances used in mining, construction and similar tasks. The term "Blasting explosives" can be assigned to any of five types of explosives (see EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE A to EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE E). In addition to the ingredients given for the different types of blasting explosives, they can also contain inert components such as kieselguhr, and minor ingredients such as colouring agents and stabilizers.

EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE A

Substances that consist of liquid organic nitrates such as nitroglycerine, or a mixture of such ingredients with one or more of the following: nitrocellulose, ammonium nitrate or other inorganic nitrates, aromatic nitro-derivatives, or combustible materials such as wood-meal and aluminium powder. Blasting explosives of type A are in powdery, gelatinous or elastic form.

The term includes dynamite gelatine, blasting and gelatine dynamites.

SANS 10228:2010

Edition 5

EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE B

Substances that consist of:

- a) a mixture of ammonium nitrate or other inorganic nitrates with an explosive such as trinitrotoluene (TNT), with or without other substances such as wood-meal and aluminium powder; or
- b) a mixture of ammonium nitrate or other inorganic nitrates with other combustible substances which are explosive ingredients. Such explosives shall not contain nitroglycerine, similar liquid organic nitrates, or chlorates.

EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE C

Substances that consist of a mixture of either potassium or sodium chlorate, or sodium or ammonium perchlorate, and with organic nitro-derivatives or combustible materials such as wood-meal or aluminium powder, or a hydrocarbon. Blasting explosives of type C shall not contain nitroglycerine or similar liquid organic nitrates.

EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE D

Substances that consist of a mixture of organic nitrated compounds and combustible material such as hydrocarbons and aluminium powder. Blasting explosives of type D shall not contain nitroglycerine, similar liquid organic nitrates, chlorates or ammonium nitrate. The term generally includes plastics explosives.

EXPLOSIVE, BLASTING, TYPE E

Substances that consist of water as an essential ingredient and high proportions of ammonium nitrate or other oxidizers, some or all of which are in solution. Other constituents can include nitro-derivatives such as trinitrotoluene (TNT), hydrocarbons or aluminium powder.

The term includes

- a) explosive, emulsions,
- b) explosive, slurry, and
- c) explosive, water gel.

Explosive, deflagrating

A substance, for example a propellant, that reacts by deflagration rather than by detonation when ignited and used in the normal manner.

Explosive, detonating

A substance that would react by detonation rather than by deflagration when initiated and used in the normal manner.

EXPLOSIVE, EXTREMELY INSENSITIVE DETONATING SUBSTANCE (EIDS)

Substance that, although capable of sustaining a detonation, has demonstrated through tests that it is so insensitive that there is very little probability of accidental initiation.

Explosive, primary

Explosive substance that is manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion, is very sensitive to heat, to impact or to friction and that, even in very small quantities, either detonates or burns very rapidly. It is able to transmit detonation in the case of an initiating explosive, or deflagration to a secondary explosive close to it. The main primary explosives are mercury fulminate, lead azide and lead styphnate.

Explosive, secondary

Explosive substance that is relatively insensitive when compared to primary explosives. A secondary explosive is usually initiated by primary explosives with or without the aid of boosters or supplementary charges, and it can act as a deflagrating or as a detonating explosive.

FIREWORKS

Pyrotechnic articles designed for entertainment.

Flares

Articles that contain pyrotechnic substances and which are designed for use to illuminate, identify, signal or warn.

The term includes

FLARES, AERIAL, and

FLARES, SIGNAL.

FLASH POWDER

Pyrotechnic substance that, when ignited, produces an intense light.

FRACTURING DEVICES, EXPLOSIVE for oil wells, without detonator

Articles that consist of a charge of detonating explosive contained in a casing and without means of initiation.

These devices are used to fracture rock around a drill shaft to assist the flow of crude oil from the rock.

Fuse or fuze

Although these two words have a common origin (French fusée, fusil), and are sometimes considered to be different spellings of the same concept, it is useful to maintain the convention that fuse refers to a cord-like igniting device, whereas fuze refers to a device used in ammunition which incorporates mechanical, electrical, chemical or hydrostatical components and is used to initiate a train by deflagration or detonation.

SANS 10228:2010

Edition 5

FUSE, IGNITER, tubular, metal-clad

An article that consists of a metal tube and a core of deflagrating explosive.

FUSE, INSTANTANEOUS, NON-DETONATING (QUICKMATCH)

An article that consists of cotton yarns impregnated with a fine black powder (Quickmatch). It burns with an external flame and is used in ignition trains for fireworks.

FUSE, SAFETY

An article that consists of a core of fine grained black powder surrounded by a flexible woven fabric with one or more protective outer coverings. When ignited, it burns at a predetermined rate without any external explosive effect.

Fuzes

Articles designed to start a detonation or a deflagration in ammunition. Fuzes incorporate mechanical, electrical, chemical or hydrostatical components, and generally also protective features.

The term includes

FUZES, DETONATING,

FUZES, DETONATING with protective features, and

FUZES, IGNITING.

GRENADES, hand or rifle

Articles designed to be thrown by hand, or to be projected by a rifle.

The term includes

GRENADES, hand or rifle, with bursting charge, and

GRENADES, PRACTICE, hand or rifle.

The term excludes grenades, smoke which are listed under AMMUNITION, SMOKE in B.2.

IGNITERS

Articles that contain one or more explosive substance(s) used to start deflagration in an explosive train. Igniters can be actuated chemically, electrically or mechanically.

The term excludes the following articles that are listed separately in this annex:

- a) CORD, IGNITER;
- b) FUSE, IGNITER;
- c) FUSE, NON-DETONATING;
- d) FUZES, IGNITING;

G10

- e) LIGHTERS, FUSE;
- f) PRIMERS, CAP TYPE; and
- g) PRIMERS, TUBULAR.

Ignition, means of

General term used in connection with the method employed to ignite a deflagrating train of explosive or pyrotechnic substances, for example, a primer for a propelling charge, an igniter for a rocket motor, and an igniting fuze.

Initiation, means of

- a) Device intended to cause the detonation of an explosive, for example, a detonator, a detonator for ammunition and a detonating fuze.
- b) The term "with its own means of initiation", means that the contrivance has its normal initiating device assembled to it and this device is considered to present a significant risk during transport, but not one great enough to be unacceptable.

The term does not apply, however, to a contrivance packed together with its means of initiation, provided that the device is packaged so as to eliminate the risk of causing detonation of the contrivance in the event of accidental functioning of the initiating device. The means of initiating can even be assembled to the contrivance, provided that protective features are in place to ensure the unlikelihood of detonation of the contrivance under normal conditions of transport.

- c) For classification purposes, the following should be taken into account:
 - 1) any means of initiation without two effective protective features is regarded as a Compatibility Group B explosive;
 - 2) an article with its own means of initiation, and without two effective protective features, is regarded as a Compatibility Group F explosive;
 - 3) a means of initiation which in itself possesses two effective features, is regarded as a Compatibility Group D explosive; and
 - 4) an article with a means of initiation which possesses two protective features can be regarded as a Compatibility Group D or a Compatibility Group E explosive.

The competent authority shall approve means of initiation that is adjudged as having two effective protective features. A common and effective way of achieving the necessary degree of protection is to use a means of initiation that incorporates two or more independent safety features.

JET-PERFORATING GUNS, CHARGED, oil well, without detonator

Shaped charges inserted into a steel tube or a metallic strip. The charges are connected by a detonating cord and without a means of initiation.

LIGHTERS, FUSE

Articles of various design that are actuated by friction, by percussion or by an electric current, and are used to ignite safety fuses.

SANS 10228:2010

Edition 5

Mass explosion

An explosion that affects almost the entire load virtually instantaneously.

MINES

Articles, normally consisting of metal receptacles or composition receptacles, and a bursting charge. The design is such that they can be operated by the passage of ships, by vehicles or by personnel. The term includes "Bangalore torpedoes".

OXYGEN GENERATORS, CHEMICAL

Devices containing chemicals, that on activation, release oxygen as a product of chemical reaction. Chemical oxygen generators are used for the generation of oxygen for respiratory support, for example, in aircraft, submarines, spacecraft, bomb shelters and breathing apparatus.

Oxidizing salts such as chlorates and perchlorates of lithium, sodium and potassium, used in chemical oxygen generators, evolve oxygen when heated. These salts are mixed (compounded) with a "fuel", usually iron powder, to form a chlorate candle that produces oxygen by continuous reaction.

Once the reaction has started, oxygen is released from the hot salt by thermal decomposition (a thermal shield is placed around the generator). A portion of the oxygen reacts with the "fuel" to produce more heat, which produces more oxygen, and so on.

A percussion device, a friction device or an electric wire can initiate oxygen generators.

POWDER CAKE (POWDER PASTE), WETTED

Substance that consists of nitrocellulose impregnated with more than 60 % (by mass) of nitroglycerine or other liquid organic nitrates, or a mixture of these.

POWDER, SMOKELESS

Substance based on nitrocellulose, and used as propellants. The term includes propellants with a single base (nitrocellulose (NC) alone), those with a double base (such as NC and nitroglycerine (NG)) and those with a triple base (such as NC, NG and nitroguanidine).

Cast, pressed or bag-charges of smokeless powder are given separately in this annex under CHARGES, PROPELLING or CHARGES, PROPELLING FOR CANNON (see also B.2 and annex C).

PRIMERS, CAP TYPE

Articles that consist of a metal or a plastics cap, that contain a small amount of primary explosive mixture, and are readily ignited by impact.

Cap type primers serve as igniting elements in small arms cartridges, and in percussion primers for propelling charges.

PRIMERS, TUBULAR

Articles that consist of a primer for ignition and an auxiliary charge of deflagrating explosive such as black powder, to ignite the propelling charge in a cartridge case, for example a cannon.

PROJECTILES

Articles such as a shell or a bullet and that are projected from a cannon or other artillery gun, rifle, or other small arm. Projectiles can be inert, with or without tracer, or can contain a burster or an expelling charge, or a bursting charge.

The term includes

- a) PROJECTILES, inert, with tracer,
- b) PROJECTILES with burster or expelling charge, and
- c) PROJECTILES with bursting charge.

PROPELLANTS

Deflagrating explosives that are used for propulsion, or for reducing the drag of projectiles.

PROPELLANTS, LIQUID

Deflagrating explosive substances in liquid form that are used for propulsion.

PROPELLANTS, SOLID

Deflagrating explosive substances in solid form that are used for propulsion.

RELEASE DEVICES, EXPLOSIVE

Articles, with a means of initiation and consisting of a small charge of explosive. These devices sever rods or links to release equipment quickly.

ROCKET MOTORS

Articles that consist of a solid, liquid or hypergolic fuel contained in a cylinder, fitted with one or more nozzles, and that is designed to propel a rocket or a guided missile.

The term includes

ROCKET MOTORS,

ROCKET MOTORS WITH HYPERGOLIC LIQUIDS, with or without expelling charge, and

ROCKET MOTORS, LIQUID-FUELLED.

ROCKETS

Articles that consist of a rocket motor and a payload that can be an explosive warhead or another device.

The term includes guided missiles and

ROCKETS, LINE-THROWING,

ROCKETS, LIQUID-FUELLED with bursting charge,

ROCKETS with bursting charge,

SANS 10228:2010

Edition 5

ROCKETS with expelling charge, and

ROCKETS with inert head.

SIGNALS

Articles that contain pyrotechnic substances and are designed to produce signals by means of sound, flame or smoke, or any combination thereof.

The term includes

SIGNAL DEVICES, HAND,

SIGNALS, DISTRESS, ship,

SIGNALS, RAILWAY TRACK, EXPLOSIVE, and

SIGNALS, SMOKE.

SOUNDING DEVICES, EXPLOSIVE

Articles, consisting of a charge of detonating explosive, and designed to be dropped from ships and function when they reach a predetermined depth, or the seabed.

STABILIZED

"Stabilized" means that the substance is in a condition that precludes uncontrolled reaction. This can be achieved by methods such as the addition of an inhibiting chemical, degassing the substance to remove dissolved oxygen to render the air space in the package inert, or by maintaining the substance under temperature control.

SUBSTANCES, EXPLOSIVE, VERY INSENSITIVE (SUBSTANCES, EVI), N.O.S.

Substances that present a mass explosion hazard, but are so insensitive that there is very little probability of initiation or of transition from burning to detonation under normal conditions of transport. The substances shall be able to pass test series 5 of part I of the United Nations' *Manual of tests and criteria*.

TORPEDOES

Articles that contain an explosive, or non-explosive, propulsion system and are designed to be propelled through water. Torpedoes can contain an inert head or a warhead.

The term includes

TORPEDOES, LIQUID-FUELLED, with inert head,

TORPEDOES, LIQUID-FUELLED, with or without bursting charge, and

TORPEDOES with bursting charge.

TRACERS FOR AMMUNITION

Sealed articles that contain pyrotechnic substances and are designed to reveal the trajectory of a projectile.

Warheads

Warheads are articles that consist of detonating explosives and they are designed to be fitted to a rocket, to a guided missile, or to a torpedo. They can contain a burster, or an expelling charge, or a bursting charge.

The term includes

WARHEADS, ROCKET, with burster or expelling charge,

WARHEADS, ROCKET, with bursting charge, and

WARHEADS, TORPEDO, with bursting charge.

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